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[Week 2](https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-crash-course/home/week/2)

Practice Quiz: Functions

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**PRACTICE QUIZ • 25 MIN**

**Practice Quiz: Functions**

**Submit your assignment**

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**TO PASS**80% or higher

**Grade**

100%

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Practice Quiz: Functions

Practice Quiz • 25 min

**Congratulations! You passed!**

**TO PASS**80% or higher

Keep Learning

**GRADE**

100%

**Practice Quiz: Functions**

**TOTAL POINTS 5**

1.Question 1

This function converts miles to kilometers (km).

1. Complete the function to return the result of the conversion
2. Call the function to convert the trip distance from miles to kilometers
3. Fill in the blank to print the result of the conversion
4. Calculate the round-trip in kilometers by doubling the result, and fill in the blank to print the result

**1 / 1 point**

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# 1) Complete the function to return the result of the conversion

def convert\_distance(miles):

    km = miles \* 1.6  # approximately 1.6 km in 1 mile

my\_trip\_miles = 55

# 2) Convert my\_trip\_miles to kilometers by calling the function above

my\_trip\_km = convert\_distance(55)

# 3) Fill in the blank to print the result of the conversion

print("The distance in kilometers is " + str(my\_trip\_km))

# 4) Calculate the round-trip in kilometers by doubling the result,

#    and fill in the blank to print the result

    return km

print("The round-trip in kilometers is " + str(my\_trip\_km\*2))





RunReset

The distance in kilometers is 88.0

The round-trip in kilometers is 176.0

**Correct**

Woohoo! You’ve figured out how to make the functions do what

they need to do, and remembered some things from the

previous lessons. Way to go!.

2.Question 2

This function compares two numbers and returns them in increasing order.

1. Fill in the blanks, so the print statement displays the result of the function call in order.

Hint: if a function returns multiple values, don't forget to store these values in multiple variables

**1 / 1 point**

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# This function compares two numbers and returns them

# in increasing order.

def order\_numbers(number1, number2):

    if number2 > number1:

        return number1, number2

    else:

        return number2, number1

# 1) Fill in the blanks so the print statement displays the result

#    of the function call

smaller, bigger = order\_numbers(100, 99)

print(smaller, bigger)





RunReset

99 100

**Correct**

Nice! You remembered how to accept multiple return values

from a function. You’re ready for the next lesson!

3.Question 3

What are the values passed into functions as input called?

**1 / 1 point**



Variables



Return values



Parameters



Data types

**Correct**

Nice job! A parameter, also sometimes called an argument, is a value passed into a function for use within the function.

4.Question 4

Let's revisit our lucky\_number function. We want to change it, so that instead of printing the message, it returns the message. This way, the calling line can print the message, or do something else with it if needed. Fill in the blanks to complete the code to make it work.

**1 / 1 point**

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def lucky\_number(name):

  number = len(name) \* 9

  return "Hello " + name + ". Your lucky number is " + str(number)

print(lucky\_number("Kay"))

print(lucky\_number("Cameron"))





RunReset

Hello Kay. Your lucky number is 27

Hello Cameron. Your lucky number is 63

**Correct**

Way to go! The function now returns the message, for the

calling line to use it in any way it wants to.

5.Question 5

What is the purpose of the def keyword?

**1 / 1 point**



Used to define a new function



Used to define a return value



Used to define a new variable



Used to define a new parameter

**Correct**

Awesome! When defining a new function, we must use the def keyword followed by the function name and properly indented body.